

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1851.

ANOTHER SIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Though it is generally admitted that the late action of Vir ginia has destroyed all possibility of the co-operation of any other State with South Carolina, in her politicians' mad scheme of disunion, most of them seem to press on in the work with more ardor than ever. The Abbeville Banner, under the caption of "South Carolina to Virginia-greeting," admits that "All hopes of co-operation have vanished under the cloud from Virginia," and comes to the wise conclusion that "if we would have a Southern confederacy, South Carolina must nerve herself for the task, and fearlessly strike the blow, solitary and alone." She "is known to be the vanguard of disunion-the citadel of its strength-and once penetrate her ranks, enter that citadel, and the mighty spirit of the cause dies, goes out, never to be rekindled but at the fires of civil war. A spark will not more easily ignite tinder, than the blow of South Carolina at the integrity of the Union will kindle the flames of disunion and Southern confederation .-She is not too weak to start events in motion, and roll the

cause triumphantly throughout the South." Will it be believed that such sentiments proceed from a State which invited, first Georgia and then Virginia, to take the lead, which she promised to follow, and which now hopes, by raising a flame of violence and passion, to force her Southern Sister States to rally under her banner of "disunion," flung out on the breeze? Whither has all the chivalry and dignified propriety of the Palmetto State flown? They must be latent in the hearts of her people, and must be evoked by the discussion now going on there. They certainly cannot be in the sole keeping of the newspapers which pronounce such sentiments as the above to be "sound and truly patriotic."

The Southern Rights Association of Laurens district have appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention, and resolved that "however much we desire the co-operation of one or more Slave States, yet, if that cannot be secured by the Southern Congress, recommended by the Nashville Convention, it is our deliberate opinion the State of South Carolina ought to secede alone, let the consequences be what they

They, however, leave their delegates "uninstructed, to act as they think best with the lights before them in the convention." This is reasonable enough.

But there are strong indications, in addition to the developments of Senator Butler's position, already explained by us, that the course of separate secession does not "run smooth." Breakers are evidently ahead in the once confidently predicted triumphant progress of the torrent of disunion. The Charleston Mercury seems to apprehend that some effort will be made in the Charleston convention to "interfere with the freedom of action of the State convention." It deprecates any such action, which shall "be designed to limit the freedom of deliberation, or in any way to dictate to, or control, the action of the State convention." It appeals to the Charleston convention to "confine its deliberations and its action to the objects for which these Associations were originally constituted. If the convention shall exceed these limits, and shall transform these Associations into mere agitating and inquisitorial clubs; above all, if they shall prompt them to pursue measures which shall be designed to control the constituted authorities of the State, from that moment they will become potent for nothing but evil."

But there is a still more marked sign in the Pickens District, whose Association was addressed by Mr. Orr, a member of Congress, who stands high in the regards of the secescionists. He spoke

"With his usual ease and ability, and after glancing rapidy at the inequalities of the benefits and burthens of the Federal government, and its oppressions of the South, went on to declare that the Union was a curse, and its dissolution inevitable, and that a Southern confederacy must succeed it, and was what he most desired. He then went on to define his own position in relation to the action of South Carolina: he was opposed to separate State action, and preferred to wait until some of the other States got ready to move off with us. In support of these views he assigned many reasons, among the most prominent of which was, that by acting now we would drive off our friends of the other Southern States, and compel them to take part against us. He spoke of these men being as true to the cause, and devoted to the prin-ciples involved, as the most patriotic of our people." The Pendleton Messenger says:

"We deeply regretted hearing such sentiments coming from Col. Orr, and are truly sorry that he deemed it necessary to promulgate them in a speech at this time. To what extent it may create discord and division in the ranks of the Southern rights men of this District, time alone will dis-

The doctrine of the Messenger amounts to the most stringent gag-law. A member of Congress is invited to address his constituents upon the most vital question that ever came before their consideration-a question involving the safety or destruction of the noblest confederacy under the sun, the glory or the shame of Republican principles. He is solicited to counsel with his friends and neighbors upon an important crisis in their affairs-he speaks to them his sentiments, solemnly warns them against separate State action, as fatal to the cause they advocate-and yet the open avowal of the simple truth, the "promulgation of such sentiments" excites "deep regret, true sorrow" in a leading journal of the State. We have always regarded it as the true essence of chivalry, in the market from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in a proud jewel in the coronet of South Carolina, to speak out boldly the sentiments of the heart. We still believe that to be the character of her people. But her "politicians," for fear of raising "discord and disunion," would have free discussion nullified, and her people be dragged along in the fiery chariot of disunion to the brink of civil war and bloodshed! But discussion has commenced in South Carolina and will continue, and we look for its genial fruits, in inducing South Carolina to pause and not recklessly, madly,

Mr. Bedinger has accepted the nomination to Congress, which the committee announced to him with "profound gratification." He begs the committee to "feel assured that I am as much attached as ever to the principles and the cause of Democracy-the cause upon which, I so sincerely believe, the prosperity and happines of the people depend."

He declares his intention to avail himself of the opportunities of visiting every portion of the district, and explaining his views and the position he desires to be regarded as occupying, in relation to "certain political questions, which seem, at present, to be of prominent interest," and concerning which he has already received several letters of enquiry. A meeting of the Democratic party of Hampshire has rat-

ified the nomination of Mr. Bedinger. That was the only county which did not appoint delegates to the Convention.

It is not often that we hear of the high office of U. S. Senator being refused. We, therefore, attached but little importance to the rumor that Mr. Mallory had declined the Senatorehip, to which he was last winter elected, by the Florida Legislature, on the ground that the Whigs had voted for him. That rumor is dissipated by the following letter. The issue raised by Mr. Yulce, in favor of his own election, will therefore come on before the next U. S. Senate-but it is so strange an appeal, that it can have but little weight with the body. The Tallahassa Sentinel understands that

Mr. Mallory happened to be in Havana during Mr. Clay's late visit to the island, and, in response to the hope expressed by the latter that Florida had been fortunate in her change of Senators in securing one who were the change of Senators in securing one who would stand by the Union of the States, Mr. Mallory declared himself a Democrat and a friend of the Union, upon the basis of the Compromise.

KEY WEST, MARCH 25, 1851. " Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you certificate of my election as Senator from the State of Flo rida, and to notify you of my acceptance of the exalted trust thus confided to me. I am too sensible of inability to bring to this position the powers it demands, and of the unmerited honor conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens, not to feel deeply grateful to them, and doubtful of myself; and, aware of all its grave responsibilities, I shall encounter them with thope that a disinterested devotion of all my energies to the interests of the State may evince my grateful sense of its generous confidence, and prove not wholly barren of public benefits. ren of public benefits.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient.

S. R. MALLORY.

To his Excellency Thomas Brown,
Governor of the State of Florida.

FALSE ALARM.

Rumors of another Cuban Invasion are rife, but as yet do not seem to be well founded. The Savannah Georgian says that upwards of a hundred men, in the Cherokee section of Georgia, having heard that an uprising had broken out in Cubs, set off for Savannah, to offer their services in aid of the revolutionists, to Gen. A. J. Gonzales, now a resident of that city. Sixty-three came as far as the twenty mile station, (from Savannah,) where they learned that the rumor was premature, and further, that Savannah was not the point to which they should have directed their steps, had it been true. They, therefore, returned, by the way they came. The rest of their number, probably learning their mistake in Macon, came no further. The party was made up of young men of highly respectable families, spirits of the true grit, prepared to dare any danger, or encounter any difficulties, for the promotion of the cause of liberty among the down-trodden Cubans. The movement was purely spontaneous on

We insert to-day the circular of a committee of the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia, which we think stands in bold contrast with the proceedings of some of the Associations farther South. While this document presents facts and arguments which cannot fail to arrest the attention of every patriotic Virginian, it suggests a remedy far more potent and peaceful than we fear is the case farther South. Our Association seems determined to maintain their rights in the Union, and not out of it. This is the proper position for Virginia; and the spirit by which the Association appears to be actuated is the proper one for the times. The illiberal cant, which we frequently hear against the members, that they are disunionists, is unjust. On the other hand, we have heard charged upon the federalists, and the Northern population among us, that they will not unite in measures for building up our own foreign trade and domestic manufactures, because they wish to keep us in a weak and crippled condition-that if the Northern majority should gain the ascendancy, repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and attempt to abolish slavery in the States, the people of Virginia may be in so dependent a condition as not to resist the aggression, nor maintain their right of property. We believe this charge is equally unjust. A genuine abolitionist, however, in or out of Virginia, will stop at nothing to effect his ob-

There may be disunionists among the members of the Association, as among the people at large; and there may be federalists and abolitionists in the State, so lost to the feelings of patriotism, as to desire this Commonwealth to sink lower in the scale of political power, and to see her fall, with her institutions and property, under the arm of the general government, should so ignoble a blow be aimed at her through abolition influence. Yet, we hope, no such creatures disgrace our soil. We have fallen on evil times and must judge men by their works. And, as common safety and prosperity are of equal value to all good citizens, we trust that the peaceful measures proposed by the Association will have a fair hearing, and that, if meritorious, they may be pursued generally by the people. Certainly, a remedy is needed for the restoration of our trade and the general improvement of the productive establishments in the State. "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

CIRCULAR OF THE CENTRAL SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

RICEMOND, APRIL 12, 1851.

The members of this Association have seen with painful anxiety, that Virginia has fallen from the First State in this Confederacy to one of the Fourth magnitude?

All must alike feel that a higher respect was entertained for the rights and safety of our beloved State, when her population and wealth made her First in political power. But she has descended in the scale of relative power heretofore enjoyed; and must lose that respect and protection from her sister States, which superiority never fails to command. RICHMOND, APRIL 12, 1851.

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Our Association, however, has no cognizance of mere party politics. We greet, with the hearty welcome of brotherhood, every good citizen, who unites with us in feeling, practice and sentiment, without regard to party or nativity. Yet we confess our designs reach the foundations of all power, prosperity and happiness—not as those of politicians who seek to govern their fellow men, but as political economists, who act upon the essential elements, for the increase and support of population, and consequently political power, by bringing into active use the latent resources of subsistence and wealth, so profusely spread throughout the land. Thus we seek to give independence to our people and State—not by strife or the sword—but through the homogeneous action or those powerful levers, Agriculture, Connerce and Manufactures, by which States and Nations may be inade to rise or fall in the scale of greatness. By these, we may cover every sea with the canvass of a well directed trade, and cause our hills and valleys to bloom as the rose. The undertaking is noble, and addresses itself to the interest and patriotism of every Virginian. Why should we permit our ancient commonwealth, blessed with more of the rich bounties of Heaven, and the elements of greatness, than any other, to continue to descend in the scale of relative power among her sister States!

We appeal to facts: The imports into the United States, for 1850, amounted to \$178 135,318, and the population to \$2,130,00 souls, or about \$7 50 of foreign goods for each person. The population of these goods was equal to \$10,726,472, of which she imported directly \$4.256,599 only; (being less than one twenty-fourth part of hereoty \$4.256,599 only; (being less than one twenty-fourth part of hereoty \$4.256,599 only; (being less than one twenty-fourth part of hereoty \$4.256,599 only; (being less than one twenty-fourth

oreign goods imported through the Northern States; besides bein ependent on them for a large amount of domestic manufacture which might well be produced at home.

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which might well be produced at home.

We have the assurance of men of experience, that if Virginia retail merchants and their customers would patronize Virginia importers, as they have for years those of the North, every article desired could be imported to, and laid down in Virginia at rates as low as in Northern cities or within a shade of those rates. If this te true, we have attained an important point for comparison. And we have no doubt that it is true, if the retail merchants and their customers will patronize our own importers, as they have those of the North, that the question will become one of freights from toreign countries to the ports of the United States, and then the difference, at most, between Virginia and the North, in the cost of importing, will be immaterial. It cannot be so with this trade carried on through the Northern cities.—While they now have the almost exclusive patronage of our merchants and people, the cost to us is very heavy. The travelling as penses of merchants, the difference of exchange, and the cost and risk of transporting, \$10,000,000 in foreign goods from those cities into Virginia, make no inconsiderable amount, and one which is levied as a tax upon consumers. But the aggregate profits to Northern importers, jobbers, x.c., make a much larger sum. When we ascertain the lowest rate of these expenses and profits, we shall have a minimum, toeing a constant charge upon the Virginia consumer, and which, in common parlance, may be called a tribute. That is to say, it is the compensation which we pay, as a dependant or tributary State, by reason of carrying on trade with or through those neighboring cities.

If, then, we assume the aggregate expenses of purchasing and transporting ten militons of dollars worth of goods to be equal to from three to five per cent., we find ourselves burdened with a tax of roon \$\$500,000 to \$\$500,000 annually. While, if we put the profits of importers and jobbers at from seven to twelve per cent., it will be each that our people contribute from \$ the merchants of distant cities, and build up a wealth and power rightfully belonging to Virginia. We are also dependant upon the North for a large amount of domestics, upon which their manufacturers derive handsome profits. By carrying on foreign trade through the northern States, we give great advantages to their mining and manufacturing operations over those of our own; and so Importing cities have been found greatly to foster manufactories in their vicinity. For example, the city of New York in 1850 with 3,887 productive catablishments, having a capital of \$54,282,822, employing 88,622 persons, produced manufactures to the value of \$105,218,808. The merchants of that State (and almost entirely of the city,) imported foreign goods to the value of \$111,123,524, while of domestic produce they experted but \$41,502,500, and of foreign goods 511,229,398, making in all \$52,712,787; and consequently leaving for other States to export more than half the produce necessary to meet the debts of New York! This course of trade also lays the manufacturers in the Atlantic States under tribute to New York for the sale of a large por-New York! This course of trade also lays the manufacturers in the Atlantic States under tribute to New York for the sale of a large portion of their goods, at a cost of from seven to twelve per cent, which either falls upon the manufacturer or is charged to the consumer. For it has become a law of trade that domestic goods must be carried to the points of importation for the convenience of merchants; and this law is as permanent as our commerce with foreign nations.—Hence, in the present state of trade, our own merchants often procure Virginia manufactures in the northern cities. Thus, by combining in the same States the foreign and domestic trade with a proper system of manufactures, the general effect is to supply consumers of both foreign and domestic goods at the lowest possible rates, while agricultural products command the highest; and, consequently, we must that almost every article of foreign and domestic manufacture is supplied to the farmer in the Atlantic States, north of Maryland, at from two toten per cent less than in Virginia, while agricultural products are almost universally as much higher. In proof of this position, it may be remarked that lands of like quality in those States command in the market from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in Virginia,

The enormity of the mischief, resulting to the South by the existing State of trade, will be seen in the fact, that the whole of the domestic produce exported in 1950 from all the Southern States (from Maryland to Teras inclusive.) only amounted to \$80,506,469, being thirty-one millionsless than the imports of New York, and twenty-five millions nuthons less than the imports of New York, and wearly in the manufactures of that single city. But it may be put in another point of view not less asteunding. The whole exports of cotton in 1850, amounted to \$71,934,616; to bacco to \$9,951,023; and rice to \$2,531,557, making in all \$81,517,196; being less than the manufactures, or imports of New York by more than twenty millions of

the single article of shoes and boots export to the Southern States ten millions of dollars annually; (being equal to the hire of 100,000 slaves at \$100 each) and a branch of manufacture which could well be arried on at home.
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In fact such is the embarrassed condition of the productive employments of this State, for want of the vivifying inducace of direct trade and the accumulation of capital in our own seaport towns, that it is believed a general derangement of our monetary affairs would be inservitable, but for the funds brought into the State by the sale of slaves, and the borrowing of money to carry on internal improvements.

While Governors, Legislators, ministers of the gospel and organized associations of people, in the Northern States, (wielding, by public and private patronage, millions of money, avow sentiments of the most troasonous character towards the Constitution of the United States, and resist the execution of the laws of Congress, for the protection of the rights of the people of the South, by every power which fraud, perjury, money and brute force, can bring to bear against them, how is it possible that any Vinginian, who is true to himself and to his country, can contribute longer, to the continuance of the present degraded condition of our relations with them, than is necessary to throw off the Northern commercial yoke? The ultimate object of abolition is, to subvert the present social relations of the Southern people, and analgamate the black with the white race—an object at once involving the destiny of the confederacy, and the happiness of the people. And can we contribute longer to strengthen the ruthless arm of power, which meditates the destruction of our government and people? Would Virginia levy a tax of twenty-five cents per head on her people and pay it, asa "iribute" for the poor privilege of importing goods through the Northern cities? No! All will say no! Vet site pays a much larger sum for this very privilege! Would she pass laws, requiring her merchants to purchase their forein goods in Northern cities, (and pay a million of dollars annually, as profits to those merchants, which might be contributed to the bu

a fair exchange of productions upon the principles of reciprocal trade, by which the burdens and benefits may be mutual, is quite as far as we feel justified in going.

We indulge the hope that these suggestions may not be unworthy of your earnest consideration; and that you will feel and applicate the propriety of correcting the evils referred to.

We are not ignorant of the many difficulties involved in questions of policy which obtain, in the production, interchange and sonsumption of commodities now forming the commerce of the world; nor other reluctance with which many change their business connections to subserve the great interests of the public. Yet some policy, homogeneous in its character, pursued by a well directed will, is necessary to the success of any State. With a view, therefore, of ascertaining the practicability of uniting the manufacturing, mining and mercantle interests with those of the agricultural, and raising our people to the enjoyment of equal advantages with their fellow citizens of either Atlantic States, in the markets and commerce of the world, we amex questions, propounded under the authority of the Association, which we hope you will be pleased to answer at your earliest convenience, and give as full information as practicable. Write freely and give use the suggestions of your wisdom and experience.

By order of the Committee:

Charles S. Morgon, M. Mangun,
Thomas E. Jares. James Bobbers.

Committee:
Charles S. Morgan,
Thomas E. Jefer,
Robert R. Duval,
M. Mangum,
James Bosher,
M. Beasley, E. B. Spence, Committee
Please address your answer to the undereigned. Respectfully

QUESTIONS TO MANUFACTURERS. Where is your establishment, and where your address?
 What do you produce, and where is it sold?
 Do you give any preference to Northern over Virginia purchaers, and if so, what?

o. To you give any preference to Avernmen over Virginia purchasers, and if so, what?

4. What does it cost to send your productions to the North for sale?

5. Which gives the best profit, sales at home or abroad?

6. What power, (water, steam or horse.) do you use?

7. What the annual value produced?

8. How many hands employed, and wages of men, hoys and virls?

9. I-labor abundant in your neighborhood, or otherwise?

10. What other manufacturing is carried on in your vicinity?

11. What might be safely introduced?

12. Could you enlarge yours to advantage?

13. What impediments, if any, to the success of your business?

QUESTIONS TO MINERS.

QUESTIONS TO MERCHANTS.

QUESTIONS TO MINERS.

Please answer 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, varying the answers to apply to mines and mining.

QUESTIONS TO MERCHANTS.

QUESTIONS 10 MEMORIANTS.

1. Where is your store and address?

2. What portion of your sales is of foreign productions? what of Corthern? and what of Virginia?

3. Where do you procure yoursupplies?

4. What portion do you pay for in Virginia domesuc produce? and

5. What amount of produce do you send North ? Will you and your customers give Virginia imports and me factures a preference at fair rates) GENERAL QUESTIONS. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Would a Convention, to meet in the Capitol some time next fall, composed of farmers, merchants, mechanics, and professional gentlemen, to consider of the best policy to be pursued by all classes for his interest of the State, be advisable?

2 If so, at what time?

MR. WEBSTER IN FANEUIL HALL. It is now generally understood, says the Boston Journal, that Hon. Daniel Webster will speak in Fancuil Hall on Thursday 17th (yesterday) at noon. The occasion will be one

of much interest. LATER.-FANBUIL HALL REFUSED TO MR. WEBSTER It was generally understood in Boston, on Monday, that Hon. Daniel Webster would speak in Faneuil Hall on to-day, at noon—a petition having been sent to the Council signed by George Smith and over 100 others, of both political parties, asking its use, for he purpose of a public reception o the Honorable Daniel Webster and to consult on the pub ic good. The Bee of Tuesday gives the result as follows

the good. The Bee of Tuesday gives the result as follows:
The above was acted upon in Executive Session with
closed doors, and with the following result—
Resolved, That in view of the recent action of this Board
upon other similar applications, and of the present excited
state of the public mind, it is inexpedient to grant the use of
the Hall for the purposes asked for the Hall for the purposes asked for.

Probably no act of the Board of Aldermen, since the firs organization of the city government, ever caused so much dignation among all classes of our citizens as this. From what we could judge of the state of the public feel ing last evening, we think a remonstrance will be presented to the Board of Aldermen to-day, of sufficient strength to effect a reconsideration of the vote.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

We ask attention to the advertisement of G. L. Betty, on Broad street, who has furnished us with as handsome, light and agreeable a hat, manufactured entirely in his establishment here, as can be imported from the North or from abroad. Such men deserve the encouragement of our people.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held in Petersburg, on the subject of the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. After animated addresses from Messrs. D'Arcy Paul, A. G. McIlwaine, R. K. Meade, Edwin James and Thos. Branch, the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the 22d instant, when Gen. R. M. Saunders of North Carolina, will address them in favor of the work.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the Medical Society of Virginia to the American Medical Association, which is to assemble at Charleston, S. C. on Tuesday, May 6th. We are requested to say that the delegates will find their credentials at Charleston, in the hands of the Secretary of the Association:

Delegates—Drs. Robert W. Haxall, (President,) Wm. A. Patteson, Beverley R. Welford, G. Lanc Corbin, P. Cl. Gooch, M. P. Scott, Landon Rives, Walter F. Jones, Jno. Prosser Tabb, H. C. Worsham, James Beale, George F.

Terrill.

ALTERNATES—Drs. J. Spottswood Welford, C. S. Mills,
Jno. N. Broocks, F. W. Roddy, Wm. D. Meriwether, W. W.
Parker, A. T. B. Merritt, G. G. Minor, Jno. R. Walke, L. B.
Anderson, Thos. E. Cox, J. J. Thweatt.

MISS JULIA BENNETT Will take a benefit to-night in the beautiful play of "The

Lady of Lyons," and the excellent farce of "Perfection." which she played with inimitable effect on Wednesday night. Every new performance but heightens our appreciation of her natural, naive, delightful acting-and we trust that our citizens will not lose this opportunity of complimenting a lady of talent and beauty, at the same time reaping rich enjoyment for themselves.

TOWN MEETING. Pursuant to previous notice, published in the papers, considerable number of the citizens of Richmond met to-gether at the City Hall on Tuesday the 15th inst. stion of Mr. Edwin Cocke, Sam'l D. Denoon, Esq., On motion of Mr. Edwin Cocke, Sam'ID. Denoon, Esq., was called upon to preside, and Mr. R. R. Howlson requested to act as Secretary. He declining—
On motion of Mr. J. K. Martin, F. J. Smith was appoint-

ed Secretary. Mr. Martin moved that a Committee of five be appointed

by the Chair to wait upon Mr August, and request his pre-sence in the meeting—Committee: Messrs. A. J. Crane, J. K. Martin, E. Cocke, D. H. London and R. D. Mitchell. Mr. August soon after appeared and addressed the meeting, to the evident satisfaction of all present.

Messrs. A. J. Crane, J. M. Carrington, and Samuel D. Denoon, having been called upon respectively, addressed the

Mr. Geo. R. Peake moved a complimentary resolution to Mr. August, for the part he had borne in the passage of the new charter; when it was announced that Dr. J. E. Jeter had prepared one to that effect as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there is no

constitutional or practical objection to the recent law, giving to the people the election of their own officers, and that Mr. August, in his situation as representative, had done that which the people desired and expected at his hands,

Carried unanimously. Mr. Martin moved that these proceedings be publishedwhereupon the meeting adjourned.
SAML. D. DENOON, Ch'n

RETIREMENT OF MR. COBB .- The following an-

RETINE And Alberta Banner, published at Athens, Ga., will be read with regret. Ga., will be read with regret.

"Several of our exchanges having noticed the intention of Hon. Howell Cobb, to retire from the service of his constituents in the Congress of the U. S., and expressed their regrets at the consequent loss to the National Councils, it may not be inappropriate for us to state in relation to this subject, that Mr. Cobb. for several months are the consequent. for several months past, has formed and ex House, after the expiration of his term of service on the 4th day of March. Since his late return to this place, we learn that he adheres to that determination. The sixth Congressional district of Georgia must, therefore, seek out, for the

future, another Representative.
"It is needless for us to say that the able and distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, leaves his position in the public service full of honors, and deeply rooted in the confidence of his constituents. He could be returned again from his district by an overwhelming majority.
"Public opinion appears to have designated him as the next

occupant of the Executive chair of this State and we have not the least doubt that he will be elected if brought before the people, by an immense majority." A TRAGEDY IN GREEN COUNTY, MISS.

A TRAGEDY IN GREEN COURTY, MISS.

The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion of the 5th inst., contains a long account of the elopement of the wife of a planter in Florida with a Mississippian from Hancock county by the name of Hardy, who was living in Florida. The guilty wife assisted her paramour to steal from her injured husband a negro boy, a pair of horses and carriage, a double-barrel gun, and some a pair of horses and carriage, a double-barrel gun, and some other property, with which they started for the residence of Hardy's mother, in Hancock county, Miss., which point they

The outraged husband, finding himself robbed of property as well as wife, made preparations to pursue. But the blow had been so heavy as to unman him; he could not consent to follow her who had been pillowed on his breast, and to a friend named Smith was delegated the task of pursuing the fugitives. Smith traced them to Green county, Miss., where he learned they had arrived in Hancock and were at the residence of Hardy's mother. The assistance of a couple of resolute men was obtained; the three made a descent on the nouse, and entered the room where Hardy and his guilty companion were in bed, before he was aware of their pre-

Hardy, who is represented as a man of herculean strength, leaped from the bed, and, unarmed as he was, came near making good his escape from the three. But a blow with the butt of one of the guns knocked him down, when he was securely bound. The property was recovered, but the woman declined going back to Florida, and was left. The party returned to Green with their prisoner, when Smith dismissed his assistants, and after ironing his legs, took his seat by the side of Hardy in the carriage, the negro boy riding behind on Smith's horse. Two miles from where he left his assistants, Smith was afterwards found murdered, his money all taken, Smith was alterwards found morecred, his money all taken, as well as one of the carriage horses, and Hardy and the negro gone. The conclusion is that the negro, who had been very imprudently permitted to carry a howie knife, stabbed Smith from behind, and then relieved Hardy, and that the latter, as his hands were loose, also assisted. Strong efforts were making to arrest the murderers.

ALIEN PASSENGER CASE FINALLY DECIDED -In 1847 the ship Washington, of Richmond, Virginia, put into Boston with alien passengers on board. Captain Benson and his consignoes (Homer & Sprague) contended that he was not bound to pay head money. The superintendent of alien passengers said he was. The captain having landed his passengers, the overseers of the poor sued him for \$30,000 offer so doing. The captain then paid the head money under protest, and also \$100 for expenses incurred in supporting some of the total the position of air. Buts in angust, of alien passengers and he was. The captain then paid the head money under protest, and also \$100 for expenses incurred in supporting some of the position of air. Buts in angust, of alien passengers and he was. The captain having landed once answer, surrendering all he then thought advisable and right! He proposes to give up a majority of sixteen, to set upon the position of air. Buts in angust, of alien passengers and he was. test, and assengers at Deer island. The captain and other owners then saeengers at Deer island. The captain and other owners then sued J. B. Munroe, the superintendent of alien passengers, to recover the money back. In the common pleas Judge Bigelow ruled that the law requiring head money was unconstitutional, but whether persons who had paid it could ecover it back was a very different question; that if the captain knew all the facts, and paid this money to get out of the scrape and settle the suit, &c., he could not turn round and recover it back, even though he paid it under protest, unless Munroe agreed to hold it subject to a suit. The jury found for the defendant, and the plaintiffs brought the case to the supreme court. Judge Metcalf yesterday delivered the decision of the court that the ruling below was correct, and judgment was rendered on the verdict for the defendant.—
W. Sohier for the plaintiffs; P. W. Chandler for the defendant the unwise and destructive scheme contemplated by M. Part of the plaintiffs; P. W. Chandler for the defendant.—

The property of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in such that the proof of the plaintiffs; P. W. Chandler for the defendant.—

The proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in such that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of the court that the ruling below was correct, and generated in the proof of th dant.- Boston Post, April, 8.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The reckless and unprincipled disorganizers who have been so long laboring to disturb the public peace, have received the most mortifying and confounding rebuke by this miscarriage of their last grand effort. It is now certain that they have not the power to delude one in a hundred of our population into the mad design of obstructing by force a law of the U. States. They will doubtless continue to talk in their usual fashion, but a constable's pole will be sufficient to cut short any designs they may entertain to act in accordance with any designs they may entertain to act in accordance with their seditious threats. The gentleman who spoke of tearing up rails and cramming his pockets with pistols, will only be laughed at should he repeat his gasconade.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 25th of July, and one of the most important that will happen for many years. A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser thinks it will be one of the greatest inducements for travellers to visit Europe this summer-us the eclipse will be total in no part of the United States. The greatest obscuration will be in Oregon and California, where about five-sixths of the son on the South side will be obscured. GENERAL RILEY AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, APRIL 15.—A public reception will be given to-day to General Riley by the citizens, Military, &c., of this place. A large procession is to be formed, and a salute fired from the Park. The General will be welcomed to the city in an nuldees by the Manual Park. in an address by the Mayor. A joint committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to

whom the subject was referred, estimate the value of the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, at \$17,500,000, and the annual product of furnaces, forges and rolling mills at not less than \$25,000,000 FUGITIVE SLAVES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Senate bill relative to the repeal of a portion of the Act of 1847, relative to the recapture of Fugitive Slaves, has passed the House of Representatives—Yeas 54, Nays 33. This opens our Prisons for the detention of fugitives.

The money paid to white agitators-for expresses to New

State Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief card, addressed you on the 5th instant. I did no more than this. I felt it a high and sacred duty to do so. I deemed it due, alike to candor and to the great trust you had confided to me, to pursue this course. I would scorn to give a vote which I had pledged myself before the election not to give, and thus betray the interests surrendered to my guardinaship. From time to time, intimations reached me, that you would prefer a representation founded on free white population. I did not believe that this was true. I believe now it is a gross did not believe that this was true. I believe now it is a gross

wishes, or withdraw from the annotable service to which, by your votes, I had been assigned.

With these intimatiors came another, that one of my colleagues was prepared to submit a proposition for adjusting this vexed question, and that the leading feature of this proposition is the proposition of the proposition o sition was to give seculy-fire members to the East and seren ty-fire members to the Vest, in the House of Delegates, and an equal division of numbers in the Senate also. On Saturday the 5th instant, an incidental debate sprang up, and was continued until a late hor in the Convention, and during it, the tinued until a late horr in the Convention, and during it, the distinguished gentleran from Accounce, (Mr. Wise,) took occasion to congratulate us upon the prospect of an arrangement of this question, and that this might possibly be accomplished through the instrumentality of one of my colleagues, to whom he more than once appealed, and who very significantly acquiested in the correctness of those appeals. significantly acquies:ed in the correctness of those appeals. I chose then to say, that for such a compromise or arrangement, as I understoed it to be, I could not vote. Thus, it became obvious, that by both of us you could not be truly represented—the vote upon which we differed, involved THE GREAT QUESTION which disturbed and divided the Conven-GREAT QUESTION WHEN disturbed and divided the Convention. My colleague or inyself was to misrepresent you. Influenced by no other consideration, as I solemly affirm, but to carry out your views and to perform my duty to you, and as the period for taking the vote was, by a resolution of the as the period for taking the vote was, by a resolution of the Convention, rapidly approaching. I prepared my card on the evening of the 5th, and anxiously desired that it should be before you at the earliest possible period. I made a simple statement of facts; I impugned the motives or wisdom of no man; I assumed no superiority, (as I am certainly entitled to none,) over any one of my colleagues; I weighed by myself, and along the artill of the sten and I am now ready.

and alone, the peril of the step, and I am now ready to mee the responsibility of it in any and every form. For this, Mr. Botts, with a modesty and forbearance, more assumed than real, has chosen to issue his bull of excoamma-nication and striven to make some half a dozen false issues

Professing that this task "was any thing but agreeable t his feelings," he has come to its performance as Hyer or Sullivan would rush to the ring to show off their puglistic powers for a wager and obtain the plaudits of their admirers, display of about as much "folly or extravagance. Skilled and long used to newspaper controversies, he has thought you could credit the assertion that he had been unnecessarily provoked to write more than two columns in reply to a brief notice of less than one-eighth the space he occupies. For this outrage upon fairness and candor, the only excuse he offers is simply that he is the Whig nomince for Congress from this District; and, but for this, he would for Congress from this District; and, but for this, he would treat the whole "with the silence and indifference it deserves."

He chooses to affirm that the impression was general throughout all classes, that they (meaning my card and the proceedings of a meeting held in Henrico county on the 7th proceedings of a meeting held in Henrico county on the rin inst.) were directed at him rather as the candidate of the Whig party for this Congressional District than as a mem-ber of the Convention. I shall leave it to those who composed the meeting held in Henrico to answer for

composed the meeting held in Henrico to answer for their designs and intentions. I answer for myself.

First: I say I do not believe that any such impression does prevail among all classes, as Mr. Botts has stated, and the suggestion is the offspring of his distempered That it is absolutely without foundation in fact that my card was prompted by any such motive. Had that been the case, I am a mere simpleton not to have waited and let the author of this proposition, for the surrender of our rights, proceed in his self-destroying movement, by the open submission of his schemes, and thus have committed him and closed up all avenue for an inglorious re-treat. I preferred a more open, honest, and fair mode of action. I chose to eschew all trickery, and, without consider-ing how it might or might not influence the lofty aspirations and almost realized hopes of Mr. Botts, as us thinks, to his restoration to a scat in Congress, simply to inform the voters of this Convention District of the probability of a division in the vote of their delegation. Had I chosen to wait for the game to be caught in his own trap, how easy that task would have been! But turning aside in absolute disgust, as I did, from any such petty contrivance, Mr. Botts has been warned in advance, and has been furnished the opportunity for reconsidering and reframing his own scheme and thus avoiding that very political destruction which, if that scheme had been esented in its most objectionable shape, might have necessarily overwhelmed its author. Had I chosen to wait quietly fo this, Mr. Botts probably would have openly and on cord committed himself in the Convention. This might have lost him his long-hoped-for seat in Congress; but you would have been misrepresented in the Convention. I preferred to avoid the latter injury, even though in doing so it might result in the election of Mr. Botts to Congress—to the longed-for seat in Congress. His ridiculous suspicions haunt his imagination to such an extent that any man who dares dif-fer with him on any subject whatever, he at once believes designs to assail and make war upon him, merely because he is the candidate of the Whig party of this Congressional District: and this has made Mr. Botts a subject of amusement for "all classes." In observing his very madness, well may Backed by more than eight hundred Whig majority the reflective exclaim, "What the deuce is Mr. Botts doing District, I doubt not his whining ery of "crucify him

I speak of an open development of it. I should hide my face in very shame before I would become the retailer of private conversation held as private, at the fireside or con-vivial parties. No license, no permission, public or private, shall, under any emergency, extract from me, even in self-vin-

have made no reference in my card, and I now allude to it, only, because he has chosen to thrust it before the public and to call your special attention to it. I wish each of you had been present, to have heard every word of that debate. I mean not to disturb the subject matter of that debate; but, does Mr. Botts desire to do so! If he does, let him proceed. I did not complain, I do not now complain, of any com-promise or arrangement that Mr. Botts may choose to propose of this vexed question; it is his right, may, it is his duty to submit any plan of compromise or adjustment, which in his judgment is just, fair and expedient. For six months or nore, all have heard such was his purpose; but as yet, it has not been furnished to the Convention, in an authentic and tangible form. In the next eight or ten days the vote

is to be taken, and then at the end of the debate, possi-bly, nay, almost probably, this new proposition is to be offered and a hurried and hasty vote forced upon us, without its merits and operation being fully and fairly examined by us, or weighed and considered by you. There examined by us, or weighed and considered by you.

is no difficulty in the way of Mr. Botts, to avoid this.—
He might, under the rule of the Convention, present his scheme and precede it with as full an explanation as he might scheme and precede it with as full an explanation of his shall be found open to conviction.

In round numbers, the East has 400,000 whites, (with 60,000 slaves, dsem appropriate and just to a fair comprehension of his plan. True, he went so far on Monday night, the 7th inst. as 400,000 slaves; the West 500,000 whites, (with 60,000 slaves, which were slaves being mere patch-work as an arbitrary rule;" and with equally apparent self-complacency he represents that Mr. Madison, Mr. Marshall and other eminent men had, in 1829, voted for an arbitrary rule of representation. Can it be credited that this modern Solon did not know that the rule, then adopted, secured to the tax-paying part of the Commonwealth a majority in both houses of the General Assembly—a majority of some 27 or 28 votes; and that taxation constituted an ingredient in the then temporary settlement of the question? And I pray you, when did Mr. Botts become a convert to this arbitrary rule of representation? Did he hint at it in his published card in August, 1850? that card, the most material part of which, on this subject, he omits (by accident, no doubt) to republish? In it he claims that, according to the principle of right and justice, we ought, in the East, to count in the apportionment of representation, "ONE HALF OF OUR SLAVE POPULATION."

with the East, he might aid in securing a majority of four-teen! "That's what he is doing again!" Mr. Botts repre-sents that, when elected, his opinions were known, and yet he proceeds afterwards, with a dexterity and boldness very be-coming his good taste and sense of propriety, to rebuke me for condemning him, and you for approving that condemna-tion, because his views and opinions had not been made known. He seems to think that I desire to become his guardian—to interfere between him and his constituents, and to report his delinquencies from time to time as they occur. This would be, I apprehend, a task beyond the powers of the best and wisest to accomplish, and I aspire not to it. I ask the man-agement of no such unruly and ungovernable ward; but I shall be proud, if, by what I have done, I shall be instrumenvention, even if, by doing so, he may secure his election to Congress. This latter consideration would, I have little doubt, reconcile him to my guardianship, and render him apparently, if not sincerely, most grateful for the kindness. But when Mr. Botts made this suggestion, he knew full well that it was a mere "clap-trap," and hoped that it might have the effect, like his piteous exclamation of "crucify him, request him" to make in crucify him." to excite a sickly sympathy, or to make, in this great Whig sensitive community, a little momentary po litical capital.

Most gratefully do I recollect the kind, liberal and generous gratefully do I recollect the kind, inseral and generous support given me, by the great body of the Whig party, in my election to the Convention. To serve the District honestly and faithfully, is the best return I can make for this confidence. I considered, when thus voted for, I was receiving the suffrages of free men-

brought before the Convention, and discussed, at least with two gentlemen on the conservative ticket, these questions. The issues were fairly made and fully considered and decided by the people. I boasted not in my card of my majority, but only referred to it as evidencing the decided state of public sentiment in regard to these issues. Upon the radical ticket stood the name of Mr. Botts, of others, and myself and as a taunt to me, he now says that, if I had been running alone, scarce one of my competitors but would have beaten me, to say nothing of some of my colleagues. Most happy thought—most high compliment to the intelligence of the content of the intelligence of the content of the propose and chivalrous, and above on some of the content of the East says, we will not become slaves; be believe we should be such the mement we give up the control of this immense peculiar property, in which you have no common interest. We, therefore, as men of sense, and as freemen, will not yield. A third party interposes, and as freemen, will not yield. A third party interpose, and in the formation of the rambour and the formation of the rambour. Since in a manufacture will be freed and health. Questions presented at the close to their constructions of the conservative the brilliancy and heat of the Drummend Light control of this immense peculiar property, in which you have no common interest. We, therefore, as men of sense, and as freemen, will not yield. A thin the majority in the interpose, and as freemen, will not yield. A thin the majority in the formation of the rambour decided state of the promote the brilliancy and heat of the Drummend Light on the content will be answered and others invited. At the court, the brilliancy and heat of the promote says will not become slaves. Only other singular experiments will be content will be answered and others and the content of the promote and the formation of the rambour content will be answered and others and the content of the promote and the formation of the rambour content

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTIES OF NEW no such-permission and sought no such license or authority | ence to the commands of Mr. Botts. It is certain that I asked | TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTIES OF NEW KENT, CHARLES CITY, HENRICO AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

For the sole purpose of calling your particular attention to an apprehended division of the vote of your delegation in the State Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief State Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation, I, in a brief state Convention, on the basis of representation and the basis of repre the same circumstances I would yote for it again; but I was not conscious that, in doing this, I intended to advance my prefer a representation founded on free white population. I did not believe that this was true. I believe now it is a gross slander on your consistency and intelligence. But it became you, and you alone, to decide whether I was right or wrong. If wrong, I desired to krow it, that I might conform to your wishes, or withdraw from the honorable service to which, by your votes. I had been assigned. there were from three to four hundred tickets distributed upon them, and yet, with a knowledge, as I have reason to great interest for his election here, and practised indifference great interest for his election nere, and practised indifference to it elsewhere. Upon this I can make no commentary.

One remark more and I dismiss the canvass. Mr. Botts would have the public believe his entire indifference about the result of the election! He cared nothing at all about it! Does he remember a certain most anxious telegraphic dispatch be seen here from Washington anxious telegraphic dispatch he sent here from Washington, on the evening of the 1st day's election? Does he remember the telegraphic reply sent him? True, he was in Washing ton, yet he had a strong yearning to hear how went the can-rass in *Richmond*. A petty jealousy of the accidental state of the poll, on which Mr. Botts stands third, instead of be-

where his inflated and silly ranity would place him

is really the cause (as many think) of the rancor and ill-na-

e manifested towards more than one of his colleagues.

But "what the deuce is Botts doing again?" I will ar

swer his question: He will, fellow-citizens, barter away your interests, if he submits and presses his proposition, advance his vaulting aspirations. Not that I apprehend he can realize successfully his hopes of high advancement by abusing your confidence in using his position as the lever for this purpose. I have an abiding faith in the sterling good sense and honest fidelity of the men of the West, and that they have the capacity to understand, and the virtue to repel, any such barter, to secure a momentary triumph for an man, or for themselves. The address, of a dictatorial would man, or for themselves. The address, of a dictatoral would-be great man, to all whom he supposes are ready to how obedi-ence to his call, from its commencement to its end, is but the stereotype cry, "I am your candidate, Whigs of Richmond and the counties of this District, for Congress, and, there-fore, I will dispose of you in all things, as your lord and master." He mistakes, or I mistake, your character, if this cry melo me, or I sink," shall find any response in your approbation. He or I misunderstand you, if there be found probation. He or I misindersiand you, it there be found any approving judgment to his disorganizing and hateful at-tempt to army the poor against the rich. There is no such distinction drawn or known to our constitution and laws, as the rich and the poor. Our beautiful system of government the rich and the poor. Of beathard system of governments and laws recognises no such thing as an aristocracy of wealth. The changes in one or two generations, by the operation of these laws, bring us all to the same common level. Industry, frugality and care, may amass millions, but the actualized by the influence quisition is soon distributed and equalized by the influence and commands of our government. I appeal to you, one and all, to say when and where, I at least have, either in theory or practice, striven to do that which my colleague, most recklessly and without the resemblance of fact to superior as the same to the properties as the same transfer in a street in the same transfer in the s port the insinuation, has chosen to characterize as "creating in ollows distinction between the rich and the poor this expression be designed for me, I have but one answer to give, one in which you all will sustain me, that it has no andance of truth to sustain it.

With a taste as unbecoming as any that marks the whole of the splenetic effusion of my colleague, he has chosen to refer to his honored and distinguished competitor and the selected champion of the Democratic party for this Con-gressional District. I have seen Mr. Seddon but twice, and each occasion but for a moment, on the street, since hi return from Congress, and, judging from my own observa-tion and from what I have learned from others, I feel at liberty to say, that Mr. Botts may dismiss all those apparent "vincere" apprehensions, which, just at this time, seem so trialy to disturb him, for the declining physical condition of Mr. Seddon. Time will prove that, both mentally and physically, Mr. Seddon will be found equal to the task of again leaving Mr. Botts to superintend other concerns than

those belonging to a member of Congress.

One word more and I am done. I have, as a free man and one of your Representatives, and in no offensive terms, chorouse your attention, as it was my duty to do, to the critical condition in which the great question of the basis of representation stands in the Convention. All that I desired, di that I could wish for, was, by this warning, to know from you, my neighbors, friends and constituents, whether I was right or acrong in the position I held. I rejoice that I have right or around in the position I held. Theore that I have taken this step. Your will should have been in any event obeyed, or I would not have remained one hour in the Convention, in apposition to that will. I have, however, evidence so strong that I shall fully reflect your wishes, that my path of duty lies plain before me. My constituents all around me, and my more distant constituents from New Kent, we tright I my sure Charles City will do the like in terms speak (and I am sure Charles City, will do the like) in terms of strong approbation of my opinions.

On the 7th instant, I was ready to tender a practical issu

to my colleague, by offering, as I did in open Convention, that each should resign and go before you upon this question. But his prudence and caution shrank back from the offer.—We could, if he had chosen this course, have discussed fully the subject in controversy before you - in time for the vote. Backed by more than eight hundred Whig majority in the again?"
I have condemned the scheme of Mr. Botts so far as I have heard it developed from him on the floor of the Convention Leading to the condemnation of the convention of pass, however, in company with the chaste anison to "coat Thursday, a better feeling was manifest, and, in Lugs, there tails," and such stuff. It is very unbecoming the grave representative, but is very much like the man. If, unfortunately, I shall hereafter find myself differing

with my colleague, it is certain I shall prefer appealing again to you, rather than to any command or wish of his. And my shall, under any emergency, extract from the, even in seri-vital dication, such communications.

These, by the gentlemen of Virginia, have in past time, at least, been looked upon with a sacred regard, that nothing ought to disturb. I make here this remark, because Mr. Botts has chosen to refer to a debate, which he characterizes as angry, between him and myself, on the evening of the 7th linst. With the result of that debate, I am satisfied to it, I linst. With the result of that debate, I am satisfied to it, I linst. With the result of that debate, I am satisfied to it.

Engagements, constant and pressing, have delayed this publication. On Saturday last, the publication of my colpublication. On Saturday last, the publication of my col-league appeared. It reached me in the middle of an excited and interesting criminal trial in Hanover. I arrived in Richarond on Sunday, and had to go to the Chesterfield court on Monday, to defend a client, on a grave criminal charge. Tuesday morning I reached home, and on Wednes-day had to return to Hanover. I mention this as my apology for the delay in publishing this card, and for its many apparent imperfections. I am, most respectfully, your fellow citizen, ROBERT G. SCOTT.

Richmond, April 17th, 1851.

I notice your denunciation of the proposition to divide the State, as if it were the worst, of all the means suggested, for settling the vexed question of Representation. Undeterred by such vigorous condemnation, and conscious of no unworthy motive to influence me, I beg leave to pre-

For the Enquirer.

pian. True, ne went so far on Moncay night, the rot inst. as to declare that his plan did contemplate an equal division of the two houses of the General Assembly; and, now with an apparent self-complacency, he exclaims "true, this is an arbitrary rule of representation; Mr. Scott can't vote for such patch-work as an arbitrary rule;" and with equally apparent to the country—that it would be to allow a minority to the Market of the West Sugar, the west Sugar, white persons in the transpatch-work as an arbitrary rule;" and with equally apparent to the west Sugarous such as the west Suga rule a majority—thus making a white man of the West ac-knowledge himself inferior to one of the East—a degradation to which they will not submit—their self-respect forbids it— their ideas of the first principles of freedom forbid it. And that they cannot continue longer in harmony with the East, unless an equality, according to white population, be estaniness an equality, according to white population, be esta-bished. And if an intimation be ocasionally given, that any sort of compromise could, for a moment, be entertained, it is upon the openly avowed ground, that it is done merely to strengthen their position in a contest, to be renewed in a few

years.

I will not question the sincerity of these declarations; and I will not question the sincerup of these decurations; and if sincere, is there any room for compromise? If these principles be sincerely avowed and adhered to, the position of the East is rilally antagonistical and irreconcilable. A hollow truce under the name of compromise, may be patched up for few years, but only that the blow may soon be more crushing. of Delegates composed of one hundred and fifty members; a greater majority by two votes, than the mixed basis will now give us. Such was the position of Mr. Botts in August, 1850. "What the deuce is Botts doing again?" You at once answer, surrendering all he then thought advisable and so near the edge of the line, or in one corner, as to have very little influence over the general feeling and interest of the

The East argues that this heavy interest ought to have adequate protection, and that the West does not concede the political principle, in yielding to it, as the representation of the East has a common interest with every Western man, while he also represents a peculiar interest in which the West does not participate.

The East says further: It is a despotism to be controlled

by a power having no common interest; and although the power may not be despotically exercised, as the Emperor of Russia might be a mild, humane, kind and benevolent ruler, yet it is a despotism nevertheless, and they do not mean to subject 160,000,000 (millions) of property to the control of legislators, naving no common interest, to restrain indefinite taxation, either for the purpose of making Western improvements, to raise a fund for gradual emancipation, or for any other purpose whatever. The power to emancipate might not be exercised—nor is it probable the whole taxes of Government would be levted on slave property only—but if the power so to do, be yielded by the East, the forbearance to exercise it is the forbearance of the master to the slave; and the proud independent feeling of the Tuckahoe, that he was the proud independent teeting of the Fuckshoe, that he was indebted to no ruler for his property, is crushed, as he must know, if he has sense to perceive any thing, that he and the other owners of 400,000 slaves, or one hundred and sixty millions of property, are no longer its protectors; but that others, hons of property, are no longer its protectors; but that others, having no common interest, can, at any hour, blot it out of existence forever. He has to please other rulers—has to avoid giving them offence—is in perpetual dread lest another. Southampton affair may furnish the few votes only which the West lacked in 1832 (according to the statement of Mr. Tim. Rives) for the passage of a bill so fatal to the East.—

the West lacked in 1832 (according to the statement of Mr. West or feeling to all less fall to the East, and the surface of the measure of a bill so fall to the East.

Tim. Rivers for a bill so fall to the East.

Tim. Rivers for a bill so fall to the East.

According to all elementary writers on government, where the proved is thus lodged, the government is despotic, so far the hard surface, the more than suspect, and I do not now suspect, that any of them gave me their support only by the primistion, or upon the recommendation, of any man.

I did not then suspect, nor do I now believe, that any one of the more than seven hundred. Whig votes, which I received, was given to indust entered to industry the state of the more than seven hundred. Whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred. Whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred. Whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred. Whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred whig votes, which I received, was given to industry the more than seven hundred.

If this he the settled view of the East, is it not absolutely an appear of the was a mere trues—a cessation of the cure as extending of the west with thems for, I call on them, one and all, to be are evidence, that on every occasion, when I addressed them, before the election, I never failed to refer to this difference in sentiment, and to avow my position in that respect. Yet Mr. Botts would insinate that some such expectation was entertained by the Whig voters of the District, without regard to possible of two people cannot be say that I cannot hot the cannot so the proposition of two people cannot have a sentential or the same of two people cannot have a sentential or the same of two people cannot have a sentential or alone, scarce one of my competitors but would have beaten me, to say nothing of some of my colleagues. Most happy lone today to say nothing of some of my colleagues. Was thank to say nothing of some of my colleagues. THE CONVENTION.

A PRECIOUS BIRD'S-NEST.

Yesterday (Thursday) the Convention was addressed, in Committee of the Whole, by Mr. Stanard, during the morning session, and by Mr. Hunter of Jefferson, at the night session. The former gentleman supported the Mixed Basis.

The Convention was addressed, in committee of the Whole, by Mr. Stanard, during the morning session. The former gentleman supported the Mixed Basis.

A PRECIOUS BIRD'S-NEST.

An enthusiastic Charleston correspondent of the Mobile relieve the distress of the colored population here, and leave enough to buy the freedom of all the fugitives who will ever be claimed in Boston.—[Boston Pest.]

The homey paid to thirtie agitators—for expresses of vigilance committees, &c., &c., would relieve the distress of the colored population here, and leave enough to buy the freedom of all the fugitives who will ever be claimed in Boston.—[Boston Pest.]

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

A PRECIOUS BIRD'S-NEST.

An enthusiastic Charleston correspondent of the Mobile relieve the distress of the colored population here, and leave enough to buy the freedom of all the fugitives who will ever be claimed in Boston.—[Boston Pest.]

Nightingales, and sings like the immortal four-and-twen-dependence of the Voters of this bold arrogance is this: The mighty name of John of the Old Dominion may be cherished and preserved, as in dependence of the voters of this bold arrogance is this: The mighty name of John of the Old Dominion may be cherished and preserved, as in the mortal four-and-twen be claimed in Boston.—[Boston Pest.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Parodi arrived to-day, and intended to attend a your respective fundance of the Promeins of the Old Dominion may be cherished and preserved, as in the more people of a large county continue their intercourse after two of the Richard with the promeins of the Wold Dominion may be cherished and preserved, as in the more people of the Richard with the promeins of the Union of the Voters of the Vot

Recollect, this proposition is not one of choice, but of ne cossity. But what are its hideous features after all? ndependence of Kentucky took nothing from the renown the fame and honor of Virginia. She would be even mor-than ever the mother of States. The chivalry of her son would be more than ever rendered conspicuous, when it wa seen, after circumstances had created opinions and views reconcilable political rights, a friendly and amicable arangement of honorable separation was made, sooner that a degrading submission on either side. We should have two more Senators in Congress to sustain

the rights of the States, as well as the Union of the State The same States rights principles, hitherto so uniformly such ained by our brethren of the West, would still animate the They would as soon give up all the right to the fame and re nown, the honor and name of Virginia, as surrender principles of constitutional liberty which have so long di-tinguished her. Their mountain slopes and teeming valilemight better suit the grazier and the shepherd, while their ores and inherals, and public improvements would attract the tide of immigration—the dangers of the future, as we among the people by my friends, with the name of Mr. Botts as the allurements of the cotton and tobacco fields, won soon withdraw their 60,000 slaves. But Western Virginia believe, of these facts, communicated to him long since, he presents a statement broadly instinuating that I professed would be Virginia still, in principle and practice—her example. ple would be a shield at all times, as it would be a sword need be. The beacon lights from her mountain tops would guide and warning to abolition free States. Her principle constitutional rights are as fixed as her honor, and i New England immigrants could change them. They would have to fall into line, and as their children's birth-right would be a portion of her fame and honor, they would be Virginia in principle as in name. The East could, under no circum stances, have any thing to apprehend from Western Virginia As twin sisters, they would go hand in hand—without or element of discord between them, or a single rival interconflict. But it is said, she would, in dividing her strengt no longer the balance-wheel in this confederacy. Wh not? She would have four Senators to speak her voice, and the same number as now in the House of Representatives. I cannot admit there would be any change in the tone of the rice, nor can its influence depend on the weight of a mbers By that standard the sceptre of empire has passed away, lon-since, and in another decade she would hardly be classe, among the middle States. Her influence depends on the moral power of her character, her steady adherence to prin ciple, her generosity and disinterestedness, her love of justice and elevated bearing on all occasions, her love of the Union and her resistance to all ungranted power, as well as on t

> remain unshorn, and her diamond eyes will shine as bright s ever, although a line of division is drawn across the case Who cares for her present territorial limits, embracing much of wild and inarable land? Either Texas or Cairin nia surpasses her, four or five fold in that respect. Here cheon will remain untarnished, and the same spirit water as kept it bright, heretofore, will hold it still. as kept it origin, herefolder, win and it still.
>
> I maintain, no loss of character or renown would be say
> med—that the West would be relieved of what appears to them a degrading yoke, a badge of inferiority; and withou optoaches from any quarter may extend their lines of im reverment in every direction; while the East may almost of in unfold wealth. With her lands, money, general per riot in untold wealth. sonal property and \$160,000,000 besides, in her slaves, the 400,000 whites of Eastern Virginia would be richer, on

fame and renown of her sons. In all these respects, she wi

average of the whole, than any other community of 400,00 average in the whole and the globe or that ever was on the face of the globe. Let any statistical arithmetician make the calculations are the calculations. globe. Let any statistical arithmetician make the calci-lation, and he will be astonished at the result.

Eastern Virginia could scarcely expend her income, excep-by a heavy reduction of the taxes. With but few pauls works to be executed—with scarcely a pauper within nelimits, and fewer whites, who do not live comfortably as ontentedly, than can be found anywhere else of an equa

conteneuty, that can support the commercial advantages, ge aggregate population; with her commercial advantages, ge mial chimate, and grateful so is, she would present a picture of prosperity no where surpassed. blot, as it is called, of slavery, would still be upon her but that is not her fault: and fanaties only think she can ge tid of it, if she would, by any sudden legislative movement vithout universal ruin and bloodshed. But slavery like without universal ruin and bloodshed. But slavery like ours has its advantages. There is no pulperism among slaves. All are clothed and fed at the master's expense the old, like the young, may eat, drink and be merry having nothing to do, and no cares for to-morrow.—
The adults work not so hard as the laboring classes general. , in other countries. A mutual dependence exists between the master and servant, and, generally, a feeling of interest and attachment. The servant executes that which the mas-ter directs, and that habit of direction begets reflection, and ves the tone of command and proud independence, so char teristic of the South. As to personal security, it is tenfold great at the South as at the North, where nots and observes of frequent. The double bolts and bars of their doors, the heavy pannelled window-shutters, of the very best Northern dwellings, indicate their sense of insecurity. While at the South, the doors and windows may, at all times be sily forced; and, half the time, are left unfastened. the men of the South, educated to command, naturally com bine a feeling of pride and elevation of character, the w a.n. exempt from all mental service ordinarily, are almost miversally respected—and, without claiming any innate su

nost respected women on earth. I say then, Eastern Virginia, with all its slavery, will be se richest, most prosperous, thrifty, contented, respected and spectable, community, male and female, any where to be and. Now, if this be treason to the State, make the most Sooner than change this condition, and tisk even change of her independent, manly character, by submitting the control of her \$160,000,000 to hands having no common the control of her close, the control of her close, the control of her close, the control of her closes, the closest closes and the closest closes are closes, the closest closest

riority for them, are probably the purest, most virtuous, and

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, APRIL 18. TOEACCO .- The market on Monday and Tuesday was full and prices were rather lower; but, on Wednesday and was an advance of about continue quite full for the season.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

FLOUR-Sales of Canal Flour at \$4 62 %; Scottsville \$5 WHEAT-Red 95 cts.; white 100 to 105.

CORN-Sales at 63 to 65 cents. CORN MEAL-75 to 80 cents. OATS-37% to 42% cents, RYE-75 to 80 cents, FISH-Herrings, No. 1 Cut \$6.50; Gross \$4.50 to \$1

Sackers, No. 3, 85 75 a 6; No. 2, 89 75; No. 1, \$10 is lad \$8 50 a 59. LARD—New, in barrels, 9% a 9% cents; kegs 10 a 10 v ce 6; Joles 6. COFFEE—Prime new crop Laguayra 10% to 11 cents Rio 10% to 11% cents, SUGAR-New Orleans 5% a 7 cents; Porto Rico 6

7% cents. Better feeling in the market, Strictly prime MOLASSES -- New crop New Orleans, in barrels, 30 to 32% ets.; Cuba 21 to 22% cears for prime.

IRON—Pig Iron \$24 to 30, according to quality; Swed
\$95 per ton; English 55; Tredegar, Richmond manufactor)

75; Up Country Bar 8-2 a S7, according to quality. STEEL—American blistered \$110 per ton. LIME—Sales on Dock \$1 128, from Store \$1 375. SHOT-5% a 6 cents per lb. COTTON-12 a 12% cents.

SALT-From store \$1.70; last sales from wharf \$1.60 fone in first hands and in demand. FEATHERS-36 ets, and receipts small,

SEEDS-No Clover of Flax in market.
POTATOES-Sales at \$1.25 for Mercer; yellow [a811] a
HIDES-Green salted 4 a 4% cents per lb. Can saited? ts. to \$1 each. HAY—Northern, in balos—from wharf 75 cts.; from sto CANDLES -- Sperm Candles 43a44c; Tallow 10a12; Hall

Patent 13c; Adamantine 25 per lb.; Jackson's pater 12 % cents. SOAP—Richmond and New York 3% a6c.
OILS—Sperm, whater 120 a 137½ c; summer 110 a 115 et
whale, crude 55c; refined 60 a 65; Linseed 80a85c; Tanac

12 a15 per burrel. SPIRITS-Cognac Brandy \$1 75 a 3 25; Rochelle \$1 3 SPIRITS—Cognae Brandy St. 15 a. a. a. p. Roches, v. 150; American proof 33e; 4th proof 50a55; Apple, scarce, 55 Richmond Rectified Whissey 23 % c.; N. E. Rum 28 a 30 c. GUANO—Perovian \$48a50; Patagonian \$38a40 per to PLASTER—Market entirely bare and large demants.

BEESWAX-Wanted at 23 cts. per lb. ELCHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET—Armit Vs. Beef Cattle—Scale weight \$2 50 to \$3 75. Hogs—Nett \$6 50. Hogs-Nett 80 50, Sheep-Nett 81 50 to \$3 50, as in quality, and the sag-ample. JACOB SHOOK

s ample. BALTIMORE MARKETS-Apair, 16. This morning there were sales of 200 barrels Howard stretour at \$1.50, and some few hundred on terms not tractice. Sales of 300 barrels City Mills at \$1.56%. Notes,

doing in wheat to-day, except a cargo of Pennsylvania, so on private terms. Sales of white and yellow corn at 62 a PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, April 16. The flour markets presents no change—sales of a few had dred bbls, at \$4.50 for common standard brands; choice of Corn steady at 62 a 64 cents for mixed and yellow.

NEW YORK MARKETS, APRIL 16. tidings yet of the steamer America, now due

Flour is rather quiet-sales of 3,000 bbls, at -, 50 for o mon State brands; Southern, 4 75 a 84 87; Genesce 4 91a 8 Grain steady—sales 4,000 bushels Genesce white wheat 1 15 a \$1 16; red 1 a \$1 62. Corn quiet—sales of 5,000 bush

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND, APRIL 18, 1551. ARRIVED, Sehr. Mary Willis, Dewlin, Baltimore. Schr. Iris, Jenkins, Havre de Grace.

els vellow at 68 a 69 etc. Outs 48 a 51 etc.

SAILED,
Schr. Thos. H. Thempson, Viscon, Salem.
Schr. J. R. Watson, Camburn, New York.
Schr. Columbia, Shannon, Philadelphia,
Schr. Mary Camer, Smith, Philadelphia.

The Lades' of Manchester will provide a Supper Evening distination, at half partieven o'cleck, for the be Bajans Church, and hope for a liberal patronage from

ACQUINTON CHURCH, KING WILLIAM CO.